

DEADLOCK IS STILL ON

The Efforts of Mediators to Avert Nation-Wide Strike Seem Unavailing

MAY CALL IN PRESIDENT

Unless Strike Situation Alters—Temper of Men Will Not Wait

New York, Aug. 12.—After deliberating the greater part of the night, Commissioners William A. Chambers, Martin A. Knapp and G. W. W. Hanger, of the United States board of mediation and conciliation were yesterday no nearer a solution of the "deadlock" in the dispute between the four railroad brotherhoods of the country and their employers than they were Thursday.

The efforts of the mediators to avert a nation-wide strike was virtually at a halt, due to the fact, it was reported, that the railroads refused to grant any concession other than arbitration, while the men persist in their firm stand for the unequivocal granting of the demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half overtime.

A formal request for 24 hours' delay in the negotiations was made by the federal board to the union men Thursday when they assembled at their meeting hall prepared to receive the mediators, and it was reported that the board, unless there was an unexpected change in the situation in that time, was prepared to suggest to President Wilson that he intervene.

Mr. Hanger, who appeared at the meeting to ask for the delay, took pains to point out, however, that no particular significance should be attached to the sudden change in their plans. "It must be remembered," he said, "that the question at issue involves hundreds of railroads and thousands of men and the mediators cannot arrive at a judicious conclusion as to the merits in the case until they have thoroughly assimilated the situation."

Mr. Hanger added that the board expected to continue its deliberations throughout the day, and that by nightfall some decision might be reached as to the time of the next meeting with one or the other side in the dispute.

"We do not intend," said W. E. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, "to wait very long. The temper of the men is such that they would not have waited a minute if we had not persuaded them to give the mediators a chance."

"Personally I do not care to carry the strike around in my pocket for any extended period. It is like a stick of dynamite."

Since its organization in 1913 the board has sat on 47 controversies between railroads and their employees. In every instance it has succeeded in securing an ultimate adjustment of the differences. One report current yesterday was that the railroad managers were ready to propose a different form of arbitration than that provided for under the Newlands act, which the brotherhoods objected to. This was that instead of six arbitrators, two appointed by each side, and two neutral—the board consist of four appointed by each side and four neutral, making a total of 12 members or 14. This would make it possible also for each of the brotherhoods to have an arbitrator on the board.

STILL AT LARGE

Police Seek Man Who Shot Wife in Westport, N. H.

Keene, N. H., Aug. 12.—The police of the county to-day are making an effort to locate Eugene Weeks, who Thursday night fired three shots from a revolver into his wife's body, probably fatally wounding her, then shot at his seven-year-old son, Charles, slightly wounding him, and fled into the woods.

The police passed a large part of Thursday night searching the banks of the Ashuelot river, and late at night came across his coat. It is believed he entered the woods from that spot, and they will be searched. No reason for the shooting has been learned. Weeks was employed in the mills of Westport village, where the shooting occurred.

WHEAT KEEPS TO HIGH LEVEL

Little Change in Price at Opening of Chicago Market.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—High levels in wheat prices continued yesterday, with a total of Chicago market opened. September wheat, which closed Thursday night at \$1.44 1/2, a bushel, declined one-eighth of a cent at the start, but rose above that level in a few moments. December and May wheat displayed a similar tendency.

There was no further advance in flour prices here yesterday.

WILSON GETS UP AT 5 A. M.

Finishes Work by Noon; Spends Afternoon with His Wife.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The alarm clock in the White House now rings at 5 a. m., and the man it rings for is the president.

Since the arrival of the hot season, Pres. Wilson has been arising at 5. He can work better in the morning than after the summer sun has got in its worst work, he says. He tries to have the most of his work done shortly after midday. With his early start the president usually succeeds and has the afternoon for riding or playing golf with Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Hampton Dead at 92.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 12.—Miss Kate Hampton, 92 years of age, last of the children of Col. Wade Hampton of the war of 1812, and sister of the late Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton of the Confederate army, died here Thursday night.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND AVOID DISEASE

When your blood is impure, weak, thin, debilitated, your system becomes susceptible to any or all diseases.

Put your blood in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts directly and peculiarly on the blood—it purifies, enriches and revitalizes it and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood the test of 40 years. Get it to-day. It is sure to help you.—Adv.

SAVED FROM DEATH CHAIR 5 TIMES BY REPRIEVE—INNOCENT

Junk Dealer Confesses to the Murder of Charles Phelps and Wife, for Which Stetson Was Awaiting Execution in Sing Sing.

New York, Aug. 12.—Charles F. Stetson, who has been reprieved five different times from death in the electric chair at Sing Sing, is declared to be innocent, in a confession made by Irving King, in jail at Little Valley, N. Y., early yesterday.

King is a traveling junk dealer who has been sought since the murder of Charles Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott, at Shelby, N. Y., March 21, 1915. Although there was some evidence that King had been at the house the night the pair were killed, it was not until Thursday that he appeared. He was put in jail, charged with another crime. His confession was made in the presence of seven witnesses. Word of it was telephoned to Spencer Miller, Jr., deputy warden of Sing Sing, who communicated the news to Stetson in the deathhouse.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Boston.—(First game) Pittsburgh 2, Boston 1; (second game) Pittsburgh 4, Boston 4.

At Brooklyn.—(First game) Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1; (second game) Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1.

At New York.—(First game) New York 5, St. Louis 3; (second game) New York 2, St. Louis 0 (game called in the 7th, to allow the St. Louis team to catch a train).

At Philadelphia.—Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	62	35	.639
Boston	56	39	.588
Philadelphia	58	42	.580
New York	52	46	.531
Chicago	46	57	.447
St. Louis	46	61	.430
Pittsburgh	42	54	.438
Cincinnati	41	68	.376

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At St. Louis.—(First game) Cleveland 4, St. Louis 5; (second game) Cleveland 1, St. Louis 2.

At Chicago.—Detroit 2, Chicago.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	61	44	.581
Cleveland	61	48	.561
Chicago	61	48	.561
St. Louis	59	51	.536
Detroit	59	51	.536
New York	55	50	.524
Washington	51	54	.486
Philadelphia	29	81	.261

BASEBALL BRIEFS

George Gibson, the Pirate catcher, says that Al Mamaux has a freak curve. Gibson has caught many a good pitcher, and he says that they all have something that the other fellows lack. "This freak ball of Mamaux," says Gibson, "is a floater. It sails in the air. It is not exactly a pitch. You cut it with your bat and it shoots off at an angle. It is a hard pitch to hit and the only way that you can bust it is to slam it on the head."

St. Louis won two games from the Cleveland Americans yesterday, which puts them in a tie with the Detroit Tigers for the last place in the first division.

When the Senators play the Boston Red Sox at Fenway park this afternoon they will bring with them outfielder Craft. Craft is a newcomer and was purchased from the Norfolk team of the Virginia league. Scout Nick Altrock looked him over and stamped his O. K. on him. If the new member of the Griffith family shows as well as he is expected to, Griffith will probably play him in the Red Sox series.

Gardner has been showing some great fielding in the present series between the White Sox and Red Sox. In the game Thursday he pulled down a hard liner from Weaver's bat, preventing the White Sox from starting. He has also been clotting the ball hard and often.

The Brooklyn team is cracking just like the Sphinx.

After the last game with the White Sox, one of the Red Sox players declared that he wasn't afraid of the White Sox but that he was afraid of the Browns.

The best that the Braves could do against Pittsburgh yesterday was an even break, but that wasn't bad when one stops to consider the three days that they were idle.

Roger Hornsby cost the Cardinals less than \$750. That ought to be a lesson to every manager to take a look at all the "prospects."

The Red Sox have won 12 out of 19 games played on their western trip, which was good work when one stops to consider the opposition that they met. All the western teams were out to get Currier's men. In St. Louis the Red Sox only won two out of five games but they walloped all the other clubs good and plenty.

Detroit has purchased Pitcher Couch from San Francisco. He pitched for Stanford university before he entered the professional ranks. Couch was purchased on the recommendation of Scout Bill Sullivan.

Edith—Haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married?
Ethel—Too long! He hasn't got a cent left.—Boston Transcript.

PLAN TO UNITE ALL MEXICO

Sequestered Properties to Be Returned to Previous Holders

TAKEN FROM GOVT. SUPPORTERS

Carranza Stops Mexico City Strike with Threats of Death

Paris, Aug. 12.—Confirmation was given yesterday by Juan Azcona, financial agent in Paris of the Carranza regime, of a Mexico City dispatch in the Figaro to the effect that the Mexican government has decided to return sequestered properties taken from supporters of previous governments, subject to any responsibilities which may have been incurred. The dispatch says this will tend to unite the various elements in Mexico for the restoration of normal conditions.

CARRANZA STOPS STRIKE.

He Threatens to Have Strikers Executed—Declares Guilty of Treason.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 12.—The text of a decree wherein First Chief Carranza evoked the death penalty against the strikers who paralyzed Mexico City through a general electric strike, appears in copies arriving here yesterday of El Pueblo, a daily paper published in the capital. In trying up transportation, plunging the city into darkness and cutting off its water supply, the strike is held by Carranza to be no strike at all, but treason against his government, whose enemies will receive encouragement by it.

Carranza's decree amplifies the law of 1862 dealing with public disorders. It threatens with death those connected in any way with the strike.

The strike was declared on July 31, by the confederation of syndicates. The paper, dated Aug. 3, gives a list of the leaders then in prison on the charge of rebellion. It said that the strike was assisted by American syndicates and that it stopped work in the arms and munitions factories, which was construed as treason to the de facto government.

WILSON PLANS LONG TOUR

Will Cross Continent and Speak in Cities on Hughes' List.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Between Sept. 15 and Oct. 1 Pres. Wilson plans to start a transcontinental campaign tour, including probably many of the cities on the Hughes' itinerary.

He will go as far as San Francisco, it was learned yesterday after Senator Phelan had called at the White House to arrange several California speaking engagements.

A CURIOUS EXHIBIT.

Of Things Which Represent Attempts to Evade British Blockade.

London, Aug. 12.—The most interesting museum in London is not open to the general public. It is the museum of the censor and contains a collection of most curious exhibits which represent attempts that have been made to evade the British naval blockade since the outbreak of the war.

Most of these exhibits come from the United States where thousands of people of German extraction have dispatched all sorts of useful things to friends and relatives in the Fatherland. Many of the exhibits indicate the pains and ingenuity of the senders; in some instances they made a pound of lard look like a copy of the morning paper or a packet of pure rubber like a bundle of narcissus bulbs, the attempt made by a St. Louis man to assume the luggage of some friends or relatives in what was undoubtedly his former home town. In his anxiety to get the bacon to Germany this man sent it by first class mail and attached stamps to the bacon itself to the value of nearly \$5.

There are many other instances in which the stamps on the packages by far exceed the value of the contents. Many parcels have duplicate covers. They are addressed to someone in a neutral country, whose business it is to pull off one cover and repeat them to the German or Austrian address revealed below.

An enterprising Buffalo man sent a large number of letters each containing a sheet of pure rubber. Rubber has been a scarce commodity in Germany for more than a year and efforts have repeatedly been made to get through the blockade all sorts of these articles. Once in Germany the rubber would be sent to a central depot where it ultimately would have emerged as rubber tires.

This censor's museum contains huge bundles of newspapers or what appeared at first glance to be newspapers. Close inspection reveals that the neatly rolled ends are but cleverly made lugs of paper and wood. When one of these lugs is pulled out there is uncovered a long sausage-shaped bag of calico containing anything from sliced ham to Para rubber, from rice to tobacco.

Two iron crosses are not the least interesting of the exhibits. They are the original articles and were being sent from Germany to a child in the United States. The consignor was maker of the crosses, the head of the firm that supplies them to the German government, and in an accompanying letter he suggests that the recipients wear them.

Shoes are the most numerous of the exhibits and most of these come from the United States.

In several cases they are wrapped carefully in a piece of best sole leather.

All these things, neatly laid out and ticketed, are merely samples of large contraband cargoes that have found their way into the hands of the British authorities. They are not confiscated, but will some day get to their proper destinations, only at present the British government has "interned" them.

EASILY DECIDED

This Question Should Be Answered Easily by Barre People

Which is wiser—to have confidence in the opinions of your fellow-citizens, of people you know, or depend on statements made by utter strangers residing in faraway places. Read the following:

H. J. Ennis, barber, 11 South Main street, Barre, says: "When I began to have trouble with my kidneys, I got Doan's Kidney Pills right away, as others of my family had had great benefit from them. I had sharp pains across the small of my back. Doan's Kidney Pills drove the pain away, and I have had no trouble since."

Price, 50c at all dealers'. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Ennis had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

FEDERAL INQUIRY IF BREAD PRICES GO UP

Chairman Hurley of Trade Commission halt, due to the fact, it was reported, investigation.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Statements made at the recent convention in Salt Lake City of the National Association of Master Bakers that the price of bread to the consumer would be increased in the near future have attracted the attention of the federal trade commission. Edward M. Hurley, chairman, has been authorized to make an informal investigation of the situation in Chicago, headquarters of the association. He went to Chicago Thursday.

It was said at the offices of the commission yesterday that should the increase materialize, a formal investigation to determine the cause might result.

DAVID KAHN, BANKER, IS DEAD IN PARIS

Was the Head of International Banking Firm of Lazard Freres.

Paris, Aug. 12.—David Kahn, head of the international banking firm of Lazard Freres, is dead.

A SCHOOL OF MOTHERHOOD

\$1,000,000 Institution Provided in Will of Detroit Woman.

Detroit, Aug. 12.—Establishment of a school for teaching girls motherhood, is provided for in the will of Mrs. Lizzie Merrill Palmer, just filed for probate. Mrs. Palmer was the widow of former United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer.

The exact amount which will be devoted to founding and operating the school is not designated. Probate court officials say the estate amounts to upward of \$1,000,000, however, and the entire residue is left for that purpose after provision is made for paying 10 specific legacies amounting to \$135,000.

The will provides that girls unable or unwilling to pay the cost of their board at the school shall be educated free of charge. "I hold profoundly," says the will, "the conviction that welfare of any community is divinely and hence inseparably dependent upon the qualities of its motherhood and the spirit and character of its homes."

It is specified that the school be established in Detroit, or the township of Greenfield, a suburb. Girls of 10 years and upward will be admitted.

VOTE ON SHIP BILL SOON.

It May Come Today or Monday—Revenue Bill to Be Submitted.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Republicans of the Senate indicated yesterday that they would permit a vote to be reached on the administration shipping bill late today or Monday. This developed while Senators Jones and Gallinger were questioning Senator Simmons' about progress on the revenue bill being drafted by a finance subcommittee.

Senator Simmons said he hoped to have the revenue measure ready for the full committee Monday and to report it to the Senate Tuesday. While it is being perfected the Democrats will call up the workmen's compensation bill or Philippine conference report.

Senator Jones advocated the abrogation of treaties to permit the restoration of discriminating duties as a means of developing an American merchant marine and of blocking Great Britain in what he declares was a commercial war against the United States as bitterly as against any enemies.

Great Britain's course in withholding mails, blacklisting American firms and restricting commerce, he said, was an important part of the war to control the world's commerce.

MUNITION TAX FIXED.

Burden Lessened on Manufacturers by Flat Rate.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Lessening the tax burden to be borne by munitions makers, Democratic members of the Senate finance committee yesterday fixed a flat rate of ten per cent on the net proceeds of all firms making munitions or their component parts.

Relief for Thousands.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 12.—Rescue parties proceeded far into the mountain districts yesterday carrying relief to thousands of homeless people in the Cab-in creek valley which was swept by a flood Wednesday, causing a loss of more than 60 lives and property damage reaching into the millions. J. W. Hartless, who was at Eckdale when the cloudburst swept Cabin creek, is the first eye witness to reach Huntington from the flooded district. According to his story, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning Cabin creek started rising at the rate of eight feet an hour and continued until the creek reached from mountain to mountain. Houses floated down stream at the rate of one a minute. He watched almost all of Eckdale swept away. Whole families rushed for the hillsides, he said, but some never reached safety. One could hear women praying on all sides.

PRESIDENT TO TOUR COUNTRY

Restive Under Attacks, He Will Make Trip Across the Country

MAY REVIEW TROOPS ON THE BORDER

No Definite Plans Until It Is Known When Congress Will Adjourn

Washington, Aug. 12.—Becoming restive under the attacks on his administration Pres. Wilson has practically decided to make a speaking trip across the continent. Whether he will follow the route taken by Mr. Hughes is not known, but it is regarded as certain that he will go to the Pacific coast. Another plan being considered is for him to review the troops on the Mexican border. No definite arrangements probably will be made until the date of the adjournment of Congress is certain.

Meanwhile Charles Evans Hughes continues his invasion of the Northwest, hitting the administration with both fists and stirring the people to unwonted enthusiasm. Everywhere the nominee has been warmly received. He entered Montana yesterday and spoke in Billings last night, a slight rearrangement of the schedule making this address possible.

Just what part the national women's party will play in the presidential campaign will become known when the Colorado Springs convention adopts resolutions. Suffragist leaders are inclined to believe that there will be a declaration in favor of Hughes because of his statement in support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

How deserving Democrats who helped finance the 1912 campaign have been rewarded by the administration with federal jobs is shown in a list of appointments compiled by Senator Penrose. Several Massachusetts men who contributed to the campaign have now occupied government positions.

New York Democrats are meeting in informal conference at Saratoga Springs. The forces favorable to Judge Sutherland have announced that they will make no attempt to have the convention endorse their candidate for governor. As a result the meeting will be unusually quiet.

MORE HOPEFUL.

Epidemic of Infantile Paralysis on the Decline.

New York, Aug. 12.—The epidemic of infantile paralysis showed another slight decline yesterday and health experts who are fighting the scourge here were more hopeful that the cool spell which struck the city yesterday would materially check the spread of the plague. The daily bulletin of the health department shows that during the 24-hour period which ended at 10 a. m., thirty-one children died of the disease and 165 new cases were reported in the five boroughs of New York City. Thursday thirty-eight children died of the plague and 175 were stricken.

TO TEST BOX STRENGTH.

Machine Has Been Perfected For All Types of Boxes.

A machine for testing the strength of boxes has been devised by engineers of the forest service and is in use at the forest products laboratory at Madison, Wis. The machine is the result of experiments made to determine a fair test for all types of boxes. A series of tests in co-operation with the American Society for Testing Materials and the National Association of Box Manufacturers has been carried on during the past year to determine the strength of boxes of various woods and of different construction. Over four and a half billion feet of lumber is used for box making every year, and on this account the tests are considered important. Moreover, big losses are caused by the breakage of boxes in transit, and all parties concerned are said to be anxious to determine the best kind of box.

The machine consists of a hexagonal drum with three and one-half foot sides, which is lined with thin steel sheets. Pieces of scantling bolted to the bottom form what are known as "hazards."

In making the tests boxes filled with cans containing water are placed in the drum, which is then rotated. For convenience in observing the results of the tests, the sides and ends of the box are numbered with large figures, and in addition other numbers are placed at specific points on each side. The "hazards" cause the boxes to be carried part way around and then dropped back to the lower level of the drum. Each fall of this sort is a pretty fair imitation of the probable treatment it would receive in shipment. The boxes are watched carefully, and notes are taken on the manner in which they give away and the number of falls required to break them in pieces.

The tests also show the best methods of box construction. The experts say that one of the most striking things brought out was the inadequacy of the ordinary methods of nailing up boxes. The number of nails used and the way they are put in are important. One nail more to the side of a box will give it a great deal more strength than might be thought. The nails should not be driven too deep into the wood. In many cases, it is said, proper nailing will allow a reduction of the amount of lumber used with any decrease in the value of the box. Boxes with elevated ends are found to be much stronger than those without elevations.

As a result of the tests made at the forest products laboratory, tentative specifications for boxes used in shipment of canned goods have been drawn up and submitted to the various parties interested, for discussion.

U. S. MANUFACTURES Preliminary Statement Prepared by U. S. Census Bureau.

A preliminary statement of the general results of the census of manufactures for the United States has been issued by Director Sam L. Rogers, of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It consists of a summary comparing the figures for 1915 and 1914, by totals, prepared under the direction of Mr. William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The figures are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the original reports.

The census of 1914, like that of 1909 with reference to manufactures, excluded the hand trades, the building trades, and the neighborhood industries and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the last census also, as in that for 1909, statistics were not collected for establishments having products for the census year valued at less than \$500, except that reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the census year, or which began operation during that year, and whose products for such reason were valued at less than \$500.

The word "establishment" as used in the census reports may mean more than one mill or plant, provided they are owned or controlled and operated by a single individual, partnership, corporation, or other owner or operator, and are located in the same town or city.

The reports were taken for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1914, whereas the system of bookkeeping permitted figures for that period to be secured, but when the fiscal year of an establishment differed from the calendar year a report was obtained for the operations of that establishment for its fiscal year falling most largely within the calendar year 1914.

Percentages of Increase.

The population of the United States at the census of 1910 was 91,072,266, and it is estimated that it was 98,781,000 on July 1, 1914.

The summary shows increases at the census of 1914, as compared with that for 1909, for all items except proprietors and firm members, for which a slight decrease is shown.

In the order of their importance, from a percentage standpoint, the increases for the several items rank as follows: Salaries, 37.2 per cent; capital, 23.7 per cent; salaries employees, 22 per cent; primary horsepower, 20.7 per cent; wages, 19 per cent; materials, 18.3 per cent; value of products, 17.3 per cent; value added by manufacture, 15.8 per cent; wage earners, 6.4 per cent; and number of establishments, 2.7 per cent.

Capital Invested.

The capital invested, as reported in 1914 was \$22,790,880,000, a gain of \$4,362,610,000, or 23.7 per cent, over \$18,428,270,000 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$83,000 in 1914 and \$69,000 in 1909. In this connection it should be stated that the inquiry contained in the census schedule calls for the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but excludes the value of realty, property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports the rental paid for such property will be shown separately.

Cost of Materials.

The cost of materials used was \$14,368,069,000 in 1914, as against \$12,142,791,000 in 1909, an increase of \$2,225,278,000, or 18.3 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately \$32,000 in 1914 and \$45,000 in 1909. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year there are included the cost of fuel, mill supplies, and rent of power and heat. The cost of materials, however, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

The census inquiry does not include amounts paid for miscellaneous expense, such as rent of offices, royalties, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, traveling expenses, or allowance for depreciation.

Value of Products.

The value of products was \$24,246,323,000 in 1914 and \$20,672,052,000 in 1909, the increase being \$3,574,271,000, or 17.3 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$88,000 in 1914 and \$77,000 in 1909.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include amounts received for work done on materials furnished by others.

Value Added by Manufacture.

The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the products manufactured from them. The value added by manufacture was \$9,878,224,000 in 1914 and \$8,529,261,000 in 1909, the increase being \$1,348,973,000, or 15.8 per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 40.7 per cent of the total value of products in 1914, and 41.3 per cent in 1909.

Salaries and Wages.

The salaries and wages amounted to \$5,367,240,000 in 1914 and to \$4,365,615,000 in 1909, the increase being \$1,001,625,000, or 22.9 per cent.

The number of salaried employees was 964,217 in 1914, as compared with 790,267 in 1909, making an increase of 173,950, or 22 per cent.

The average number of wage earners was 7,036,337 in 1914 and 6,615,046 in 1909, the increase being 421,291, or 6.4 per cent.

The maximum number of wage earners (7,242,732) for 1914 were employed during March, while the maximum number (7,006,833) for 1909 were employed during November. The minimum number of wage earners (6,640,284) reported for 1914 were employed during December and the minimum number (6,210,063) for 1909 were employed during January.

Broken Down at 45, Going Strong at 80.

In the August American Magazine, Thomas Kane, a Chicago